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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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The relay station of the Volga Network, Potsdam-Beelitz (Funkant Beelitz) was originally built in 1928 by Transradio. The station is in a onestory building 50 meters wide and 80 meters long; the grounds are entirely surrounded by a wire mesh fence. A plant pass must be shown to enter and leave the area. The machinery is in the basement. Flectric current comes from the relay station (Relaisstelle) in Treuenbrietsen, but a diesel generator is available at the station if the current fails.

In June 1954, the Betriebsleiter was Heinz Pieper

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deputy Betriebsleiter was Gerd Koune

In May 1954, the station was turned over to the exclusive direction of the German Betriebsleiter and his German staff. Before that, there were three Soviet civil engineers who ran the station and lived there.

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- The station had three bookkeepers, who earned about 500 or 600 DEE per month, two enringers, who earned about 850 DEE er month and about 25 radio operators (Funker) and mechanics. The radio operators made from 500 to 600 DEE per month, the mechanics about 325 DMEs. There were also laborers and cleaning women, who were paid around 200 DEE per month.
- 6. The office force worked from 7 n.T. to 6 P.M. on weekdays and Trom 7 7 a.M. to 12:30 P.M. on Saturdays. Technical personnel and mechanics were expected to work a total of 208 hours per month.
- There is no broadcasting apparatus at the Beelitz relay station.

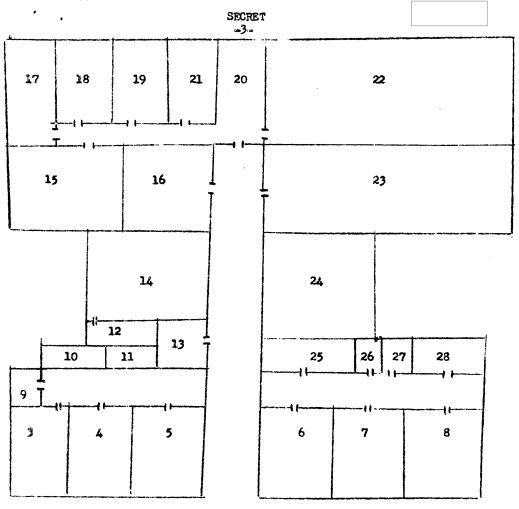
  Programs were received there from Moscow, Peking, Helsinki, Rofia,
  Bucharest, Dudapest and Tirana. The programs picked up were passed by
  cable to the main telegraph office in Orianienburger Strasse. Broadcable to the main telegraph office in Orianienburger Strasse. Broadcasting by the network was done from Koenigswüsterhausen. The various
  stations being picked up were tuned in at specific times of day; these
  times however were often alternated. Receiving was done almost exclusively
  with rhombic entennae. The receiving apparatus were Telefunken 801 and
  there were 12 of these.
- 8. Frogram I from Moscow was received at Beelitz on shortwave and relayed by cable to the **Volga** studio; from there it was relayed again by cable to Koenigswusterhausen and broadcast from there. The times for these broadcasts were: on weekdays, from 6 to 8 AM, from 4 to about 6 PM and from 8:30 to 11 PM; on Saturdays, to 12 midnight; on Sundays, from 7 to about 11 AM and from 1 PM to 12 midnight. The frequencies most used were 15390, 15270, 11870, 9655, 7340 and 6365 kilocycles.
- 9. The German-lenguage program 1 has received at Beelitz every day and relayed to Leipzig , and was broadcast from there. The times for these broadcasts were from 7:30 to 8 AM and from 5 to 11:30 PM daily. The frequencies most used were 11805, 11705, 7350, and 7310 bilocycles.
- 10. The Beelitz station had two telephones: Potsdam 1475 and Beelitz 380. Koenigsvusterhausen, the **Volga** studio and the Leipzig station were also connected by direct telephone lines.
- The following operations were also carried out by the Beelitz relay station: telegraphic communication with the Eastern countries, field-strongth measurement and frequency measurement.
- 12. The station had the following motor vehicles: one Phaenomea "Granit", one ENT and one DKE, all in good shape.

1		Corment:	Presumably	from	Moscow.
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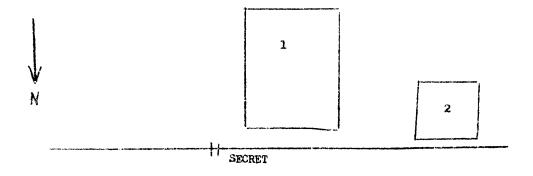
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Comment: Fresumably b cable.



Area in Front of Building



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## Legend to sketch:

- 1. Dwelling; formerly the residence of the Soviet engineers, later that of four employees of the station. The house is made of stone and is about 50 meters away from the main building.
- 2. Field strength measuring station (Feldstaerkemessstelle). A one-story small stone building
- 3. Station "T": 2 engineers, light construction
- 4. Deputy Betriebsleiter's office
- 5. Personnel office
- 6. Betriebsleiter's secretary's office
- 7. Betriebsleiter's office 8. Conference room
- 9. Dispensary
- 10. and 11. Restrooms
- 12. Old darkroom
- 13. Mehhanical workshop
- 14. Logging and records room
- 15. Laboratory for minor repairs
- 16. Storeroom for old unserviceable equipment
- 17. Radio monitoring (frequency measuring) (measuring of East German transmitters between roughly 150-1500 kcs)
- 18. Net control station (Funkleitstelle) for items 2 and 17 above
- 19. Technical draftsman
- 20. Control station (Kontrollstelle) (observation of Russian transmitters under normal radio broadcast reception codditions)
- 21. Antenna switchboard for <u>Telegrafie</u>
- 22. Room for receiving and switching telegraph lines 12 units
- 23. "Cultural Room" for employees meetings
- 24. Room for Russian transmission service (Webertragungsdienste): 4 Schwebenland, 1 Lorenz long wave receiver; two receivers were in operation at all times, one for use and one for reserve
- 25. Cellar steps
- 26. Exit to Betriebsleiter dwelling
- 27. Shower room 28. Toilet

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